

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.
LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor.
O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.
New York Office: 150 Nassau St.
S. S. VREELAND,
Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.
When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, APRIL 5, 1900.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
Legislature.
First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS.
Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR.

A good many wise individuals just now are endeavoring to predict the real issue in the coming campaign, and the trusts, the four war, expansion and the silver question have been suggested among the most prominent. The real issue will be ruin or prosperity, and as all know which is the party of prosperity, the thinking citizen will need little instruction as to how his vote should be cast.

Revenue Prospects.

IN VIEW of the prospect of a \$55,000,000 surplus in the current fiscal year's financial operations, there is talk of beginning to reduce the special burden of war taxation laid on to meet the exceptional costs of the Spanish-American conflict. The plan most favored at Washington is to abolish the stamp taxes on telegraph messages and express company receipts. These taxes represent to the great mass of people perhaps more directly than any other form of war levy an annoyance out of proportion to the revenue raised by them. In either case, to be sure, the tax is only a cent, but the addition of this cent to the ordinary five-cent charge for telegrams and postage of express packages means difficulty in making change, a sense of exasperation when the necessary revenue stamps are misplaced or forgotten, and, at the best, a feeling that the game is not worth the candle.

It is doubtful if there will ever be a complete return to the revenue basis which prevailed prior to the war. That unexpected turn in our national fortunes among other things produced conditions which will doubtless necessitate a permanent increase in direct taxation. In the years that have gone by, while we were exporting over 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons of sugar a year from foreign countries, it was not regarded as a difficult matter to lay upon those imports a revenue tariff duty sufficient to pay from one-tenth to one-fifth of the entire expenses of the federal government. Such a tax was not regarded as representing a public hardship, for the reason that economies in the processes of refining the raw sugar and in the transporting of it from place to place by boat and rail continually forced the price of sugar down while it carried with it, as an inseparable addition to itself, the duty levied at the custom house.

But henceforth this whole question will stand before our people in a new aspect. Not only is the probability small that there will be further material reductions in the cost of refining crude sugar, thus tending to make any revenue tax upon the imported product stand out more conspicuously than in the past, but there is also the new political relationship to complicate the question whether any tax at all should be interposed at the custom house between the American mainland and the outlying American dependencies. Our people may resolve at this time to keep up in their hands in modified form, in order to meet present insular revenue necessities and also in order not to prejudice the constitutional issue involved in the acquisition of these new island territories; but it is plain from the public opinion of today that there will always be a strong demand in this country for the doing away of all customs between mainland and dependencies, and as the inhabitants of the latter shall develop in civilization and American capital shall multiply its investments among them, the pressure for free trade will increase until it is easy to foresee that at a not remote day it will become irresistible.

All of this emphasizes the fact that our anti-bellum revenue conditions, as well as our anti-bellum territorial diplomatic status, have been subjected by the way to a radical transformation. They belong, as it were, to the past tense of American history and in their place we shall see from year to year increasing need for direct taxation to supplement the diminishing revenue available in the more familiar indirect methods of the past.

Patrick Egan appears to have been about the only pro-Boer in Ireland.

After the War.

ONE OF THE ablest of British organs of public opinion, the Spectator, in a discussion of the prospects which are to follow the ending of the war in South Africa lays down five principles which it says are essential to a just reconstruction. They are:
(1) Whatever form of government is established in the Transvaal and the Free State, those communities must in future be inside, and not outside, the British empire.
(2) The new communities or communities to be established must ultimately be self-governing communities of the freest kind known to the empire—communities in which the will of the majority shall prevail, and which shall be bound to the British empire by the same ties that bind the great self-governing commonwealths of Canada and Australia.
(3) The form of constitution adopted and the political arrangements generally shall not be of a kind which would impair the prospects of South African

ederation or union at some future time, but, instead, would facilitate their carrying out under reasonable conditions.

(4) Guarantees must be inserted in any scheme for creating any new self-governing community providing that the Dutch minority—as it will then be in the Transvaal—shall not be placed under disabilities.

(5) Adequate guarantees should be taken for the proper treatment of the natives.

The breathings of the British jingo element led by Kipling for a policy of proscription and retaliation upon the defeated Boers; their advocacy of taking the Afrikaander by the scruff of the neck and tossing him, as it were, into mid-ocean, are the ravings of a man who has not studied carefully the lessons even of their own history and who certainly do not understand the ways of successful empire-building. It will be hard enough for the defeated Boer to give up his dream of independence without being held to any programme of post facto reparations. If there is to be a future for the two races in South Africa they must ultimately get out of each other's minds and hearts the foolish prejudices which have culminated in the present war and learn under just institutions the great lesson of human brotherhood.

In sending a bouquet to Webster Davis in form of a despatch of congratulation, Patrick Egan says that Americans will approve of the resignation of the assistant secretary of the interior. Mr. Egan is right. In fact the resignation will be accepted with pleasure.

Uncle Sam to Feed the World.

SOME EXCEEDINGLY interesting figures are comprised within a monograph upon "The Provision Trade of the United States," recently issued by the bureau of statistics at Washington. The idea of "liberty enlightening the world" has been re-estimated in a realistic and thoughtful manner, as represented by Uncle Sam's domain, may not long hence have also the profitable vocation of feeding the world, at least in part.

The monograph shows that the United States is now the world's greatest producer and exporter of meats, which form one of the most important features of our export trade. In 1887 the total exportation of provisions and live animals was \$102,774,910, and in 1899 their total was \$297,165,857, having thus doubled meantime, and forming in 1899 17.2 per cent. of the total exports of that year.

The development of swine and cattle raising, as traced in the monograph, in the United States presents a picture of peculiar interest. The development within the country has consisted chiefly in a movement from the east to the west, following the broad course of the corn belt. The growth of our swine-raising industry has been of the utmost importance to the farmer of the country, since it has furnished them an outlet otherwise difficult to obtain for their surplus corn. The hog has become not only a converter but a condenser of value, and as such has sought out Eastern and European markets in cases where it would have been unprofitable to transport corn.

The development of swine and cattle raising has been also influenced by the phenomenal growth of the packing industry of the country. This evolution presents features of interest from the time when, in colonial days, primitive packing was carried on in New England, down to later times, when, about 1829, the prototype of the modern packing house was established in Cincinnati. Adjacent to the corn field of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, Cincinnati possessed the further advantage of being situated on the Ohio river, down which her packed products were shipped to New Orleans, to be re-shipped to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The westward movement of the center of the corn belt, however, and the successful competition of the east bound railroads with the long, devious and uncertain Mississippi route, gave to Chicago in the early sixties an immense advantage, and achieved for that city a pre-eminence which it has since retained, although Kansas City and Omaha are now rapidly forcing to the fore.

The monograph traces the development of the packing industry down to the present time. It also gives statistics of winter and summer packing at various centers, together with receipts and shipments of live animals and of provisions, as well as statistics of the routes by which they are received or shipped and of their source or destination. The effects of tropical expansion upon our relation to the world's food problem are as yet wholly conjectured, but it needs little imagination to inspire the belief that they will eventually be very great.

Practically one-half of the foreign productions coming into the United States at the present time are for use in the factories of the United States. Another quarter consists of articles of food, most of which can not be produced in the United States in sufficient quantities for the use of its population. In other words, while we are selling goods to all the world we are buying very little that we can make at home. Uncle Sam is not in business wholly for his health.

In two years of the Wilson free trade tariff, 1895-96, Europe bought from the United States merchandise worth \$1,201,000,000. In the two years, 1898-1899, of the Dingley protective tariff, Europe bought from us to the extent of \$1,910,999,000. There was an increase under protection of \$699,999,000 in two years' sales of our goods in Europe. No wonder our Democratic friends have dropped the free trade cry.

chain the dogs of war and allow the eagle to scream while listeners stand with bated breath in silent admiration, has been sadly tangled when attempting to give an original version of the constitution of the United States.

In view of the fact that an American two-cent stamp will today carry a letter 11,000 miles, it is interesting to recall that by the terms of the first American postal law, which went into effect June 1, 1792, it cost 4 cents to send a letter less than thirty miles, and 25 cents to send it more than 450 miles, the charges for intermediate distances being in proportion.

The party that thrives on labor strikes and business failures is naturally opposed to the prosperity produced by a protective tariff and a stable currency.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

Chasing Down a Lie.

"STRANGE," said a talkative man in the lobby, "but four statements, each perfectly true in detail, made a whopping big lie in the aggregate. It surprised me like this. I went into a jewelry store yesterday and asked to see a cheap watch. The clerk showed me a tin-clad affair at \$1.50. It came in a small paste-board box, on the lid of which I noticed the statement that it was the equal of any \$5 watch in the world. 'Have you a watch at \$7 I asked.' 'Yes, sir,' said the clerk, and handed me a very neat time-piece cased in oxidized steel. 'You will find that just as good as anything you can get for five times the amount,' he remarked, opening the box and showing me the works. 'It looks all right,' I said, but on second thought I believe I'd like something better.' 'Well, here are some allied cases,' he replied, 'that we sell with a thirty-year guarantee. The case can't be distinguished from solid gold, and the movement is fully standard and tested for heat and cold. It is a watch we consider very cheap at \$5.' I lifted open the back case and out dropped a little disk of paper, on which the thirty-year guarantee was printed. 'This watch is as well made in every particular,' it said in preamble, 'as the average \$100 chronometer.' 'What kind of a chronometer can a man get for \$100?' I asked. 'The best in the world,' replied the clerk enthusiastically. 'Here is one now. You observe its thickness and general elegance. As far as the movement is concerned it is simply impossible to produce anything better.' 'All right,' I said, 'I'll invest on that assurance,' and I picked up the tin-clad machine and laid down \$1.50. 'I have your watch,' said the clerk, and I pulled out a pencil and made this simple calculation: 'A equals B, B equals C, C equals D, D equals X, therefore A equals X, see?' 'But he couldn't see it,' he stuck out firmly that each of the four assertions was gospel truth, but he wouldn't stand for their logical conclusion. I told him he ought to be arrested for asking \$100 for a watch which I could prove by his own admissions was no better than one valued at \$1.50. That tangled his brains in a hard knot, and I left him when he was still dazed. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HE WAS a dog fancier and hailed from Toronto, Ontario, he had occasion to go to Toronto, and while in the Canadian city the Canadian Pacific ferry was loaded on the great ferry boats preparatory to crossing over to the States. The owner went forward to the baggage car to see his dog and to comment upon its virtues to the party of trainmen and passengers that were about him.

Remembered the Butler.

AT AN EXAMINATION some time ago of divinity students one very dull candidate was so ignorant that the bishop would only consent to ordain him on condition that he would promise to study "Butler's Analogy" after ordination, says the Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle. He made the promise, and was ordained. He was the guest of the bishop, and on his departure next morning the reverend gentleman shook him by the hand, exclaiming: "Good-by, Mr. Brown; don't forget the 'Butler'."

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A new ordinance in Philadelphia prohibits the placing of loose circulars under doors, in vestibules, on doorsteps, front porches or around doorknobs. The inspector on this particular ferry was himself a lover of dogs, and he petted the head of the dog familiarly as he made a complimentary remark about it. "You're right, my friend," said the proud owner. "He is a beautiful dog, and no mistake about it." "I suppose you value him highly?" asked the officer, in an indifferent manner. "Well, it would take considerable of the 'long green' to buy him from me," was the boasting reply. "Well, I'd advise you not to set too high a price on any dog," hinted the officer.

Amos J. Cummings in a Storm.

"ONE SUMMER," writes N. A. Jennings in a story in the Saturday Evening Post, "Amos J. Cummings passed two weeks on a pilot boat and took Ernest Jarrold, the author of 'Mickey Finn,' with him for company. One day a great storm arose and the pilot boat was tossed about on the waves like a chip. Every minute a wave would dash over the deck and threaten to carry everything away and swamp the boat. Cummings and Jarrold were in the little cabin, the former lying in a bulk head reading a book on the French Revolution. Jarrold asked his head out to look of the storm when a mountain of sea water fell with a boom on the deck and killed his eyes with spray. The boat gave a fearful lurch and jarred until it seemed that she must turn completely over.

War a Personal Matter.

ELLIOTT HOOK was cooking a beef-steak at Calocoon when Mauser bullet hit the man in which the steak was sizzling, knocked it about a rod and sprinkled Hook with a goodly amount of disappointed soldier immediately loaded his rifle, and watched all day long to get a shot at the rebels, saying to his comrades: "I went into this war at the call of my country, but since that fellow spilled my meat it has become a personal matter." —San Francisco Wave.

Climate or Company.

ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY tells a story in life of a guest at a dinner who was importuned by a young lady, after a long religious discussion, to know what his exact impressions were of the "Heav-

Jonas Long's Sons



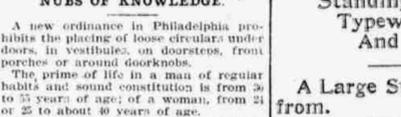
and "Hell" of theology. She was quite anxious to know what the guest's opinions were of these two places, and she persisted in having a definite expression of opinion.

"I would like to know just what your ideas are of heaven and of hell," she insisted. "Heaven," the guest finally said, "I shall be unable to answer that question fully until I know whether you are in quest of climats or company."

THE HUNT & CONNELL CO. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

134 Lackawanna Avenue

OFFICE FURNITURE



Roll Top Desks, Flat Top Desks, Standing Desks, Typewriter Desks, and Office Chairs

A Large Stock to Select from.

Hill & Connell

121 N. Washington Ave.

ALWAYS BUSY.



"KORRECT SHAPE"

More friends every day. The cause—easy to buy, easy to wear.

\$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

Railroad Men

Get Ready for Inspection

We have now a full line of all makes of Watches that we guarantee to pass. Buy your Watches of an old reliable house. Not some agent who will open shop for two or three months and then skip out. We are here to stay. Our guarantee is "as good as gold." Prices as low as any.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL

130 Wyoming Ave. Coal Exchange.

The Big Store.

This Great Millinery Showing

Is Giving Days of Delight To Scranton Society. WE are very glad to have it so. While the selling yesterday was uncommonly great, the show today is just as full and complete as it was yesterday. There were too many hats here for you to see all in one day. And so it is that new elegance is added this morning—the exhibition has lost not one beam of its brilliance or its beauty.

Here is assembled all that tact and taste have wrought—all that genius and skill have conjured in Millinery grace and comeliness—the completeness of Millinery charm and refinement.

The windows show an alluring array of Hats and Bonnets—the aisles are abloom, but the gathering of Millinery beauty in its entirety is in the Second Floor Salon—brighter and more beautiful than any Millinery display known to Scranton until now.

The Untrimmed Hats this season are almost a misnomer. The wayfulness of net and braiding gives the soft gracefulness of a made hat of other seasons. Many of the dress hats need only a ribbon, a bunch of flowers and an ornament and they are ready to wear. You don't understand? No—you won't until you see them. A wonderful collection—French, English and American shapes—each with their own peculiar merits. Then a wondrous collection of flowers—all the favored blooms of fact and fancy; and Ribbons—the parings of a hundred rainbows dipped in dyes that Nature never knew.

There is a limit to possible color display, and if you Mr. Edward Long has failed to gather every tint that color-wizard has conjured, we must thank him for the omission. We could neither show nor admire a greater variety than is here.

Today and Tomorrow The Exposition Continues.

Jonas Long's Sons

and "Hell" of theology. She was quite anxious to know what the guest's opinions were of these two places, and she persisted in having a definite expression of opinion.

"I would like to know just what your ideas are of heaven and of hell," she insisted. "Heaven," the guest finally said, "I shall be unable to answer that question fully until I know whether you are in quest of climats or company."

The Hunt & Connell Co.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

134 Lackawanna Avenue

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Explosives, Sporting, Snappers and the Repetitive Chemicals.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Explosives Room 101, Connell Building, Scranton.

Reynolds Bros

Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa.

FINLEY'S

FOR GLOVES.

We have the exclusive agency for the celebrated

"Centmeri,"

"Perrin's" and

"Reynier"

makes of Kid Gloves, and our lines are now complete for the

Easter Trade.

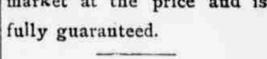
Among the newest things shown we mention the CHARMETTE SUEDER in New Gray and Gum shades with pearl clasp—Napoleon "Suedes" in Modes, Tans, Greys and Blacks. New Pastel Shades in Suede and Glace, kid with clasp to match. Our one dollar Glove is the best on the market at the price and is fully guaranteed.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

The Prang Platinettes.

Teachers and superintendents desiring for class use in picture study, something that is substantial and inexpensive will find these beautiful new reproductions of great value. We have too different subjects to select from. The prices are very reasonable and the assortment is complete.

The Pen Carbon Letter Book



With this book the simple act of writing produces a copy. Any letter head can be used and a copy produced from pencil or any kind of pen and ink. When the book is filled, extra fillers can be purchased from us at very little cost. Two sizes and bindings in stock.

Reynolds Bros

Stationers and Engravers, Scranton, Pa.

Advertisement for 'KORRECT SHAPE' shoes, featuring an illustration of a man and a woman on a train platform. Text includes 'More friends every day. The cause—easy to buy, easy to wear.' and 'Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.'